

same day use. (For T201-p-2, when the actionable pests are scale insects or their immature crawlers and the label permits, the solution is prepared as indicated, except the 25 percent malathion wettable powder is increased to 4 level tablespoons.)

(3) The entire plant, including the roots, must be submerged in the chemical dip for 30 seconds.

§ 305.11 Miscellaneous chemical treatments.

(a) *CC1 for citrus canker.* The fruit must be thoroughly wetted for at least 2 minutes with a solution containing 200 parts per million sodium hypochlorite.

(b) *CC2 for citrus canker.* The fruit must be thoroughly wetted with a solution containing sodium o-phenyl phenate (SOPP) at a concentration of 1.86 to 2.0 percent of the total solution, for 45 seconds if the solution has sufficient soap or detergent to cause a visible foaming action or for 1 minute if the solution does not contain sufficient soap to cause a visible foaming action.

§§ 305.12–305.14 [Reserved]

Subpart—Cold Treatments

§ 305.15 Treatment requirements.

(a) *Approved facilities and carriers.* Cold treatment facilities or carriers must be approved by APHIS. Re-approval is required annually, or as often as APHIS directs, depending on treatments performed, commodities handled, and operations conducted at the facility. In order to be approved, facilities and carriers must:

(1) Be capable of keeping treated and untreated fruits, vegetables, or other articles separate so as to prevent reinfestation of articles and spread of pests;

(2) Have equipment that is adequate to effectively perform cold treatment.

(b) *Cold treatment enclosures.* All enclosures in which cold treatment is performed, including refrigerated containers, must:

(1) Be capable of precooling, cooling, and holding fruit at temperatures less than or equal to 2.2 °C (36 °F).

(2) Maintain pulp temperatures according to treatment schedules with no

more than a 0.3 °C (0.54 °F) variation in temperature.

(3) Be structurally sound and adequate to maintain required temperatures.

(c) *Monitoring.* Treatment must be monitored by an official authorized by APHIS to ensure proper administration of the treatment. An official authorized by APHIS must approve the recording devices and sensors used to monitor temperatures and conduct an operational check of the equipment before each use and ensure sensors are calibrated. An official authorized by APHIS approves, adjusts, or rejects the treatment.

(d) *Compliance agreements.* Facilities located in the United States must operate under a compliance agreement with APHIS. The compliance agreement must be signed by a representative of the cold treatment facility and APHIS. The compliance agreement must contain requirements for equipment, temperature, circulation, and other operational requirements for performing cold treatment to ensure that treatments are administered properly. Compliance agreements must allow officials of APHIS to inspect the facility to monitor compliance with the regulations.

(e) *Work plans.* Facilities located outside the United States must operate in accordance with a work plan. The work plan must be signed by a representative of the cold treatment facility, the national plant protection organization of the country of origin (NPPO), and APHIS. The work plan must contain requirements for equipment, temperature, circulation, and other operational requirements for performing cold treatment to ensure that cold treatments are administered properly. Work plans for facilities outside the United States may include trust fund agreement information regarding payment of the salaries and expenses of APHIS employees on site. Work plans must allow officials of the NPPO and APHIS to inspect the facility to monitor compliance with APHIS regulations.

(f) *Treatment procedures.* (1) All material, labor, and equipment for cold treatment performed on vessels must be provided by the vessel or vessel agent. An official authorized by APHIS

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monitors, manages, and advises in order to ensure that the treatment procedures are followed.

(2) Fruit that may be cold treated must be safeguarded to prevent cross-contamination or mixing with other infested fruit. Before loading in cold treatment containers, packages of fruit must be precooled to a treatment temperature or to a uniform temperature not to exceed 4.5 °C (40 °F) or precooled at the terminal to 2.2 °F (36 °F).

(3) Breaks, damage, etc., in the treatment enclosure that preclude maintaining correct temperatures must be repaired before use. An official authorized by APHIS must approve loading of compartment, number and placement of sensors, and initial fruit temperature readings before beginning the treatment.

(4) At least three temperature sensors must be used in the treatment compartment during treatment.

(5) The time required to complete the treatment begins when the temperature reaches the required temperature.

(6) Only the same type of fruit in the same type of package may be treated together in a container; no mixture of fruits in containers will be treated.

(7) Fruit must be stacked to allow cold air to be distributed throughout the enclosure, with no pockets of warmer air, and to allow random sampling of pulp temperature in any location in load. Temperatures must be recorded at intervals no longer than 1 hour apart. Gaps of longer than 1 hour may invalidate the treatment or indicate treatment failure.

(8) Cold treatment is not completed until so designated by an official authorized by APHIS or the certifying official of the foreign country; shipments of treated commodities may not be discharged until full APHIS clearance has been completed, including review and approval of treatment record charts.

(9) Pretreatment conditioning (heat shock or 100.4 °F for 10 to 12 hours) of fruits is optional and is the responsibility of the shipper.

(10) Cold treatment of fruits in break-bulk vessels or containers must be initiated by an official authorized by APHIS if there is not a treatment technician who has been trained to initiate

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cold treatments for either break-bulk vessels or containers.

§ 305.16 Cold treatment schedules.

Treatment schedule	Temperature (°F)	Exposure period
T107–a ¹	34 or below ...	14 days.
	35 or below ...	16 days.
	36 or below ...	18 days.
T107–a–1	34 or below ...	15 days.
	35 or below ...	17 days.
T107–b	33 or below ...	18 days.
	34 or below ...	20 days.
	35 or below ...	22 days.
T107–c	32 or below ...	11 days.
	33 or below ...	13 days.
	34 or below ...	15 days.
	35 or below ...	17 days.
T107–d	32 or below ...	13 days.
	33 or below ...	14 days.
	34 or below ...	18 days.
	35 or below ...	20 days.
	36 or below ...	22 days.
T107–e	31 or below ²	22 days.
T107–f	32 or below ...	10 days.
	33 or below ...	11 days.
	34 or below ...	12 days.
	35 or below ...	14 days.
T107–g	0 or below	7 days.
T107–h	33.4 or below	13 days.
	33.8 or below	15 days.
	34.5 or below	18 days.
T107–j	33.8 or below	13 days.
	34.5 or below	18 days.
CTMedfly	34 or below ...	14 days.
	35 or below ...	16 days.
	36 or below ...	18 days.
T403–a–2–3 (for temperatures below 55 °F).	0	48 hours.
T403–a–4–3, T403–a–5–3, T403–a–6–1.	0	48 hours.
T403–a–6–2	0	32 hours.
	10	48 hours.
T403–a–6–3	0	8 hours.
	10	16 hours.
	20	24 hours.

¹ For Hawaiian-grown avocados only, a single transient heat spike of no greater than 39.6 °F (4.2 °C) and no longer than 2 hours, during or after 6 days of cold treatment, does not affect the efficacy of the treatment.

² Commence when sensors are at 31 °F or below. If the temperature exceeds 31.5 °F, extend the treatment one-third of a day for each day, or part of a day, that the temperature is above 31.5 °F. If the exposure period is extended, the temperature during the extension period must be 34 °F or below. If the temperature exceeds 34 °F at any time, the treatment is nullified. Also, some freeze damage may occur if the pulp temperature drops below approximately 29.5 °F. This varies with the commodity.

Subpart—Quick Freeze Treatments

§ 305.17 Authorized treatments; exceptions.

(a) Quick freeze is an authorized treatment for all fruits and vegetables imported into the United States or moved interstate from Hawaii or Puerto Rico, except for those fruits and vegetables listed in paragraph (b) of